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of this section are also disqualified. Such partners or associates (the *firm*) may request a waiver of this prohibition from the Commission by writing a letter to the General Counsel of the commission setting forth the facts of the proposed representation and the individual's disqualification. In appropriate situations, a firm may request a generic waiver with respect to a number of different matters. Upon the advice of the Office of the General Counsel, the Commission, or the General Counsel exercising delegated authority, will advise the requestor of the Commission's response.

(2) Waivers ordinarily will be granted where the firm makes a satisfactory representation that it has adopted screening measures which will effectively isolate the individual lawyer disqualified under paragraph (a)(1) of this section from participating in the particular matter or matters and from sharing in any fees attributable to it. It will be considered significant for purposes of this determination that:

(i) The firm had a pre-existing securities law practice prior to the arrival of the disqualified attorney;

(ii) The matter was previously the subject of consideration by the firm or the client was already advised by the firm;

(iii) In cases where the matter or client became the subject of consideration by the firm subsequent to the firm's employment of the lawyer individually disqualified, that the matter was not brought to the firm because of the disqualified attorney.

(3) Notwithstanding the existence or non-existence of any of these factors, no waiver will be issued if the proposed representation would create a significant appearance of impropriety or would otherwise adversely affect the interests of the government.²³ All pro-

²³ For example, no waiver will be granted if, during the course of representing a client who has an interest with respect to a matter before the Commission, a firm employs, or accepts as a partner, a member of the staff or of the Commission who at any time during the course of that representation had direct and substantial responsibility for the same matter, and whose departure would result in a significant adverse impact upon that matter at the Commission.

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ceedings with respect to waivers shall be a matter of public record except to the extent that such public disclosure might violate attorney-client privilege or breach the attorney's obligation to preserve the confidences and secrets of this or her clients, reveal the existence of ongoing private investigations, interfere with law enforcement proceedings, or otherwise be inconsistent with the public interest.

(e) Persons in doubt as to the applicability of any portion of this section may apply for an advisory ruling of the Commission.²⁴

[45 FR 36064, May 29, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 23669, June 5, 1985]

§ 200.735-9 Indebtedness.

(a) The Securities and Exchange Commission considers the indebtedness of its members and employees to be essentially a matter of their own concern and will not be placed in the position of acting as a collection agency or of determining the validity or amount of contested debts. Nevertheless, failure on the part of an employee without good reason and in a proper and timely manner to honor debts acknowledged by him or her to be valid, or reduced to judgment by a court, or to make or to adhere to satisfactory arrangements for the settlement thereof, may be a cause for disciplinary action. In this connection each member and employee is expected to meet his or her responsibilities for payment of Federal, State and local taxes. For purposes of this section, *in a proper and timely manner* means in a manner which the agency determines does not, under the circumstances, reflect adversely on the Government as his or her employer.

(b) Compensation due members and employees is subject to garnishment for child support and alimony obligations. (42 U.S.C. 659).

§ 200.735-10 Miscellaneous statutory provisions.

Each member and employee is responsible for acquainting himself or

²⁴ Attention of former members and employees is directed to Formal Opinion 342 of the Committee on Ethics of the American Bar Association, 62 A.B.A.J. 517 (1975) and to 18 U.S.C. 207.

herself with each statute that relates to his or her ethical and other conduct as a member or employee of the Commission and of the Government, including the statutory provisions listed below. Violations of any of these statutes are deemed to be violations of the rules in this subpart M as well.

(a) House Concurrent Resolution 175, 85th Congress, 2d Session, 72 Stat. B12, the “Code of Ethics for Government Service.”

(b) Chapter 11 of title 18 U.S.C., relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest, as appropriate to the employees concerned.

(c) The prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds (18 U.S.C. 1913).

(d) The prohibition against disloyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918).

(e) The prohibition against (1) the disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798, 50 U.S.C. 783); and (2) disclosure of confidential information (18 U.S.C. 1905).

(f) The provision relating to the habitual use of intoxicants to excess (5 U.S.C. 7352).

(g) The prohibition against the misuse of a Government vehicle (31 U.S.C. 638a(c)).

(h) The prohibition against the misuse of the franking privilege (18 U.S.C. 1719).

(i) The prohibition against the use of deceit in an examination or personnel action in connection with Government employment (18 U.S.C. 1917).

(j) The prohibition against fraud or false statements in a Government matter (18 U.S.C. 1001).

(k) The prohibition against mutilating or destroying a public record (18 U.S.C. 2071).

(l) The prohibition against counterfeiting and forging transportation requests (18 U.S.C. 508).

(m) The prohibition against (1) embezzlement of Government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); (2) failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and (3) embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of his employment (18 U.S.C. 654).

(n) The prohibition against unauthorized use of documents relating to

claims from or by the Government (18 U.S.C. 285).

(o) The prohibition against political activities in subchapter III of chapter 73 of title 5 U.S.C. and 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, 607, and 608.

(p) The prohibition against an employee acting as the agent of a foreign principal registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (18 U.S.C. 219).

§ 200.735-11 Statement of employment and financial interests.

(a) Members and employees in the Senior Executive Service or Grades GS-16 through GS-18 are required to file a financial disclosure report as provided by title II of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95-521. Members and such employees need not also file the statement of employment and financial interests required by the following provisions.

(b) Prior to the time of entry on duty, or upon designation to a position set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, such employee shall submit to the Director of Personnel a statement, on the official form made available for this purpose through the Office of Personnel, setting forth the following information:²⁵

(1) A list of the names of all corporations, companies, firms, or other business enterprises, partnerships, non-profit organizations, and educational or other institutions with or in which the employee, his or her spouse, unemancipated minor child or other member of his or her immediate household has—

(i) Any connection as an employee, officer, owner, director, member, trustee, partner, adviser or consultant; or

(ii) Any continuing financial interest, through a pension or retirement plan, shared income, or other arrangement as a result of any current or prior employment or business or professional association.

(iii) Any financial interest through the ownership of stock, stock options, bonds, securities, or other arrangements including trusts.

²⁵ In addition to the information required by this Rule, all employees are required by Rule 5 to file annually with the Director of Personnel a listing of their securities holdings.